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U. S. May Be Drawn Into War

London, May 14.—The American note to Germany and the new turn which the situation has taken by reason of the resignation of Premier Salandra and his cabinet are the features of today's war news.

The firm attitude which the American government has taken with regard to Germany's submarine action against her ships and citizens meets with general approval here, and the question now is not what the United States will do, but what Germany's answer is? It is believed in high official circles here that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy and, the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her. The hope is expressed everywhere that the United States will not be drawn into war, as it is considered by observers of the situation that the issue of breaking relations to the allies as a neutral state would be as a belittlement.

The Italian situation is badly confused. The resignation of Premier Salandra's cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action with regard to the war and it is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided upon until the chamber of deputies meets next week, when the meaning King Victor Emmanuel induces the government to retain office, which step the premier might take as assurance of the people's confidence in his policy.

GERMANS LOSE 35,000 IN 16 DAYS, AND GAIN NOTHING

Paris, May 14.—An official note issued Thursday night insists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagement. During the last 16 days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses. The German attack on April 22 by two army corps using gas bombs, as was its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter-attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser canal and from establishing a strong position on the right bank.

In these combats we inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect themselves against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs.

"Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres, the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometers (about 23 miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance."

"On April 23 the Germans endeavored to retake Les Eparges, with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Remi and Calonne, and on Les Eparges heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter-attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated."

"Important progress has been made by the allies in the Bois Le Pretre, the Bois d'Ailly and the Bois De Mouymer. On April 26, the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmann's weller, but their success was brief. We retook the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 meters beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Scherpenberg, where guns of the enemy were captured."

"To sum up. During the last 16 days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive which we speed-

ily broke down. The total of the German losses in the heights of the Marais, in the Woods of Voignes has been more than 35,000. At any rate, they have broken through our lines. They have taken no important position from us. They have captured half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated."

GERMANS MASS FOR BIG ATTACK ON YPRES LINE

London, May 8.—Information touching upon German movements and intentions in Flanders is contained in the following despatch to the Daily Express, sent from the Belgian frontier:

"German armies, newly massed in Flanders, and now trying steadily to increase the pressure on Ypres. They have delivered a series of determined attacks along the British front from the trenches as before. They are only the prelude to another gigantic effort to drive the allies out of the present positions. These attacks are assisted by a lavish expenditure of fresh troops, poison gas bombs and heavy shells."

"The Germans made further attacks east of Ypres on Tuesday, attempting to cut across along the roads from Zonnebeke and St. Julien. They appear to have suffered a check at Stenstraete, where a part of the force, entrenched on the left of the road, on the west bank of the Yser, was forced across the bridge under a damaging artillery fire to which the Germans replied with poison gas and shells."

"Preparations have been made in a number of towns in Eastern Belgium to receive the Kaiser at the general headquarters at Treves, where the war lord is expected at the end of the week, to synchronize with the great offensive against the British."

"Great numbers of German soldiers in the ranks of the Germans in Belgium, where it is believed the new modes of attack ultimately will prove successful. The Germans are moving heavy artillery manually, near their positions. The force on the west bank of the Yser has been strengthened, and the Germans are trying to build a third bridge near Dixmude."

"The heaviest concentration of German troops at present is in the Roulers-Courtrai area, although there have been great increases in the Lille, Roubaix and Tournai areas. Another Krupp 16-inch howitzer is reported at Lille."

"Details from German sources of the new 16-inch gun with which Dunkirk was bombarded, give its length at 66 feet. It fires a shell weighing three-quarters of a ton and which carries 22 miles when fired at an angle of 45 degrees."

"The Krupps have built several of these guns for the latest battleships."

KITCHENER WILL NOT WASTE MEN

Montreal, May 8.—Major C. J. Swaddling, of Cobourg, Ontario, returned to Canada Thursday night from the front on the Italian front. He was severely wounded with wounds. Although he had been in six campaigns before and had as many wounds to show for it, he comes back convinced that for sheer fighting valour any other war that has ever been waged in the world has been child's play to this one. He went into it certain that the Germans would be beaten before 1915, and he even promised to be back in time for his son's birthday on January 27. Now he believes that the war will not be over before 1917, and that a great part of it from now until its completion will be siege warfare.

"I do not claim to know what is in K. of K.'s mind," said Major Swaddling, "but I have been under him in the Sudan and in South Africa, and he don't waste men without a purpose. We don't wait to demolish Germany, because they have got to pay back some of this terrible ruin they have caused. We have got to keep hammering away until the job is finished."

Sinking of Lusitania Arouses England

London, May 14.—The sinking of the Lusitania has aroused in a violent climax, the smouldering hatred and suspicion against Germany living in England, and this animosity has found expression in attacks on Germans, principally upon their shops, in the four quarters of London and Liverpool, while minor disturbances in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and other places are reported. Many German shops had their windows smashed and some were pillaged.

The proprietors of the shops generally were driven away by the angry crowds, and in two shops were set on fire by the rioters. A spontaneous movement has developed in the London market to boycott subjects of enemy countries and small dealers who appeared for supplies. Dealers were refused them, and a number of them were driven away by crowds.

The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been alerted by subalterns to the army, and special constables were called out to help the regulars. These constables, however, are mostly citizens without experience in police work and the mob often overcame the constables. A number of police have been injured during the rioting. Many of the disturbers of peace were brought before the police courts and received punishment in sentence, ranging from four months' imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool man, to a few shillings fine.

There was a rumor Wednesday that organized riots would be started at midnight, and large numbers of police and constables were placed on duty.

The anti-Germans feeling is so no wise confined to the lower classes of the population. There has been a general demand by the newspapers for the internment of all subjects of enemy countries, and agitation by several members of parliament induced the premier to summon a special cabinet meeting to consider the matter. After the meeting Premier Asquith made a statement in the house of commons foreshadowing that the government will carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps."

The police of Manchester have arrested 30 German shop keepers with a view to internment for their own safety. Other Germans have voluntarily sought police protection in London and Liverpool.

The government did not call upon the militia until late Wednesday night when the riots in Southend, provoked by German airship raids in which an old woman was killed, led the general commanding the district to put the soldiers in charge of the town.

Two important demonstrations were held in London Thursday to advocate measures for the control of alien residents. One will be a meeting at the Mansion House with the lord mayor in the chair. Lord Charles Darnley and Sir Henry Darnley will be among the speakers.

A petition will be presented in parliament for the internment of aliens of military age and the removal of others, both men and women, to a distance of 30 miles from the coast. The petition calls attention to the great number of alien enemies at large in England and says:

"The danger of espionage is apparent. Our men in the navy and army are giving their lives in defence of us and the King. Your petitioners feel that it is unfair to the British people that so many alien enemies should remain at large in our midst."

The other meeting will be held at Tower Hill, the historic site of many previous gatherings, where popular movements were about.

Liverpool, May 14.—Two hundred German establishments in Liverpool have been attacked by

rioters. The damage resulting from the attacks is estimated at £20,000. Germans to the number of 150, gathered on Wednesday for internment and were removed under military escort to Harwich Northumberland. All public houses in Liverpool district were closed at six o'clock Wednesday evening.

DUE REPARATION WILL BE EXACTED

London, May 8.—When the proper time comes, due reparation will be exacted on those who have ever their position or their antecedents—if it can be shown that they have violated all the rules and usages of civilized warfare. said Premier Asquith, in a house of commons, during the course of a debate on the treatment of British prisoners by Germany. He added that a careful record of events was being kept, and of evidence which would be obtained in order that, when the proper time came, proper punishment might be meted out.

The question had been brought up by Lord Robert Cecil, who said he had received letters from officers who had been subjected to special punishment by Germany because of the special treatment accorded German submarine officers by Great Britain. British officers declared that they were locked up separately in cells 12 by 6 feet, and were not allowed to smoke.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, hoped that the country would no longer pay attention to any connection which would prevent the war from being brought to a final conclusion. It was worth considering, he said, whether at the risk of doing up British property in Germany, they should continue to carry German articles throughout the British empire.

POURING TROOPS AGAINST BRITISH

London, May 8.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs: "Furious fighting is reported from the northwest of Ypres, where the Germans are making tremendous efforts to advance south from Gravenstael, toward which the British have held a wedge, and so to straighten their line from St. Julien to Zonnebeke. The British are clinging tenaciously to a group of villages and hamlets in this corner, although at several points they are subjected to a banking fire from the enemy in the position between Gravenstael and southward toward Zonnebeke. Troop movements in Belgium indicate the Germans are sending all available reinforcements to this small zone of fighting. In a desperate attempt to push back the British from the line which, if held, threatens to prevent the enemy from reaping the advantage from the ground captured in last week's advance."

BRITISH VICTORIA MOB RAIDS GERMAN CLUB, DESTROYING IT

Victoria, B.C., May 9.—A crowd of four or five hundred strong last evening gave expression to the local feeling of indignation over the drowning of the Lusitania passengers by raiding the premises of the "Deutscher Verein" and the "Bismarck Hotel," formerly the Kaiserhof. Led by a large party of soldiers in uniform, the mob broke down the doors of the German club and dragged all the furniture in sight to the street, where it was smashed to pieces. They then carried to the rear a picture of King George before them, and sang cheers that could not be checked by the civilian or the military population, making it the "Bismarck Hotel." Making it clear to the mob that work was made of the interior, cut glass, etc. By this time the assembly had increased in size. The ring-leader had been joined by others

and the authorities were confronted with a difficult problem. The fire department was asked to turn out to give the mob a shower bath, but the firemen absolutely refused.

As far as known no one was seriously hurt.

Damages variously estimated at between \$20,000 and \$25,000 was done to the wholesale premises of Messrs Simon Leiser & Co.

The premises of Mr. Moses Leiser on Yates street, were attacked and the crowd looted large quantities of the contents and did likewise to the wholesale premises formerly managed by Karl Lowenberg, ex-German consul here.

Mayor Stewart will hold an investigation while the participation of a considerable section of the military force in the rioting will call for a military inquiry.

TURKISH ARMY SUFFERS BIG LOSSES FROM ALLIES

Paris, May 9.—News from Mitlene received by the Havas Agency, by way of Athens, says that Turkish prisoners who have arrived at Tenedos, admit that the Turkish army has suffered enormous losses from the combined fire of the guns of the fleet and the quick-firers of the expeditionary forces.

The allies, according to reliable information, occupied a number of strategic positions on May 4 and the forces continue to receive reinforcements daily.

The troops of the allies are pushing gradually forward and it is now admitted to be only a short time before the Gallipoli peninsula is cleared of the enemy.

WAR WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION'S EVENTS

Edmonton Exhibition Association stands in a class by itself, in that it has not permitted war conditions to interfere with any of the events put on annually on the exhibition grounds. The Spring Horse Show came off with flying colors, a bigger success than last year. The Spring Race Meet May 22, 24 and 26, promises to be as big an event as before, if not bigger. Preparations are well under way for the Summer Exhibition as usual.

Though the 49th and 51st Battalions C.E.F. are quartered on the exhibition grounds, sufficient stables are available for the race horses, and every day sees new horses added to those already there, and numbering well up to the hundred mark. The track has been kept in good condition, and from early morning until dark the horses are working out in anticipation of the actual contests. The horses include the fastest in Western Canada and the United States, and their trainers claim that all will start at the Spring Race Meet.

Excursion rates have been arranged on all lines of railway, and it is expected that these, with the holiday, will bring large crowds of out of town visitors to supplement the throngs of Edmonton citizens who look forward to the Spring Races as something too good to be overlooked.

The Edmonton races are patterned after the Woodbine races, Toronto, and the Edmonton Exhibition Association is endeavoring to sustain the high standard of clean racing which has made the Woodbine famous. With this in mind the Association has decided to admit all visitors to the grounds free, recognizing the fact that nothing tends more to raise the standard of any public gathering than the presence of women.

Graft Downs Roblin Government

Winnipeg, May 14.—Possibly the most dramatic day in the political history of Manitoba came to a close Wednesday evening. Mr. Norris, the new premier, was sworn in at 6:30 Wednesday evening, instead of at 10 o'clock Thursday morning as had previously been announced from government house. The reason for this acceleration is not clear, at the present moment, but it is certain that the rest of the cabinet have yet to take the oath of office. Ex-Premier Roblin tendered the resignation of his cabinet to Lieutenant-Governor Cameron at 11 a.m.

A hitch developed in the material selected by Mr. Norris when J. D. McGregor, the well-known Brandon stock man, refused the proffered portfolio of agriculture, except on the condition that it should be the unanimous request of Liberals in his own district. Apparently that is not possible at present, at least, as there is a strong local feeling among Liberals of Brandon city that the post vacated by Hon. George Goldwell, late minister of education, should be filled by one or other of the local Liberals who opposed Mr. Goldwell in the last elections.

With this exception the personnel of the cabinet will be identical with previous announcements, namely:

Premier, president of council, railway commissioner and minister of provincial lands—T. C. Norris, Lansdowne.

Minister of public works—T. H. Johnston, Centre Winnipeg.

Attorney-General—A. B. Hudson, South Winnipeg.

Minister of education—Dr. Thompson, Deloraine.

Provincial secretary—Valentine Winkler, Rhineland.

While no official statement is forthcoming as yet, it is understood that 10 seats in all will be vacated by Conservative members, including the seven ex-ministers, E. L. Taylor, St. George; Dr. Orck, Lepas, and possibly G. R. Ray/Nelson, whose seat has been challenged by the opposition on the ground of no real election. By-elections for these will be hurried on, and they will then return by acclamation supporters of the new government. After that a session of the legislature will be called, when one of the important pieces of legislation will be redistribution. The women of Manitoba expect an early implementation of the Liberal promise of female suffrage. According to general opinion, there is not likely to be an election before the end of the war, that being avoided by the curious and quite unnecessary expedient of the vacating of seats by sitting Conservative members. Finally, it is expected that the royal commission enquiring into the parliament building contracts will push its labors to early conclusion.

TRUE BILL FOUND IN MCGUTCHEON'S CASE

Toronto, Ont., May 10.—A true bill on two indictments of theft and false pretences against the McCutcheon brothers, of Calgary, was brought in Thursday by the grand jury. Counsel for the McCutcheons elected, when the case came up before Magistrate Deane in police court, to be tried by jury. It is not known when the case will be dealt with.

Special crown counsel to handle the charges against the McCutcheons was appointed last week by the attorney-general. It may be a few months before the case is heard completely, as it has been suggested that a special committee to this end will have to be appointed, and, moreover, the accused extended over a large area in Western Canada and the United States.

All the Raw Material Used in its Manufacture is Found in Canada
—Farmers Should Use it More Generally, as it is the Best
Preparation with which to Treat Seed Grain

Most interesting is the manufacture of this article. It is made from refined wood alcohol. That it is without

The Economic Push Behind the Prohibition Movement

Crowding Out Cattle

Few people appreciate the influences that are crowding out the business of cattle production. Among them the rigid quarantine is doing its

part. But the progress of a more intensive agriculture is also among

the potent cause of the loss of the grain and hay is felt in the addition of 4,000,000 acres to the winter wheat area, not a little of which was formerly available for grazing. Macintosh says that the loss of the range in such states as California are pre-empting many a good pasturing valley for non-pasturing uses. Just what the effect will be on the range is a subject, which A. W. B have been adding since 1910.—Wall Street Journal.

Canadian System Reviewed by J. W. Improved Methods to Assist in the In-

Under the name named they came under a general Bank Act, which is reviewed by the Board. One of the chief provisions of the Bank Act was that \$500,000 capital must be subscribed before a bank could be organized and of that sum \$250,000 must be held up. This \$250,000 must be deposited with the Dominion Minister of Finance. The shareholders

The War Has Had the Effect of Putting a Ban on Liquor

Interest on loans, whereas manufacturers could borrow from the banks at 5 or 6 per cent. The courts have not yet decided whether or not deposit would not valid. H. P. M. Eckhardt, a recognized banking authority, had said that the farmer's business was rightly prized by the banks; that the farmer, through the banks, had the same credit standing as the merchant, immediately equal to their bor-

Are Eventually Losers
The cost of war outlives its oldest

"Out in Chicago we started a Boy Scouts company. They had no guns—we wouldn't tolerate that. But they were Boy Scouts. The Russian Jews withdrew their boys at once because we were not a Communist organization. We came to America to get rid of militarism. We don't want our boys contaminated with the military drill."

"We got one proof after another that the various peoples were prejudiced against militarism. In this pre-

the utmost ends of the earth—
Last year the United States consumed 31,500,000 head of beef cattle. Eight years before, or in 1907, the country had 51,500,000 head of beef cattle. In the same time the population increased from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000. Is it any wonder the price of beef is advancing?

FOURTH TIME PRUSSIA MADE WAR ON EUROPE

Italy and Russia were ready to go to accept a conference. We knew that after the British proposals for a conference had been made the Kaiser himself proposed to the Kaiser's brother, the Emperor, that he should be referred to the Hague Tribunal. We know that the German government was prepared for war as only a few

Sir Edward, continuing, said that one before the war he had given Bol-

It appears that a large number of the landowners, who are in a position to handle some of the accounts, and the farmer and the banker are entirely out of sympathy with one another.

There is a high degree of interest charged, and the extreme caution with which credit has been given has been the cause of the farmers' unfriendly attitude.

and in Europe, India, and America, forward with money offerings, money and things, suspended all agitation for political changes until after the war, turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of Kaiser and Sultan. Sirhan and Sirhan are on the firing line in France, and have preferred to offer their personal services in the field.

Provinces and principalities which proved their value in this fashion in time of war cannot be relegated to

Flagg Young, at the head of the schools should of self have guaranteed Mayor Harrison the votes of all intelligent women. They have in fact done so. Mrs. Young and the Mayor alike.

Chicago women could have over come the vote of corrupt classes controlled by unscrupulous ward leaders

in touch and sympathy with farmers, and they must cheapen their methods

indicates that the farmers are to earn more in their domain, better terms than in the market. — Farmers' Advocate, Winthrop, Mass.

Mrs. Curie, the famous discoverer of radium and professor in the university of Paris, is now the first woman working in the hospitals with a radiographic equipment. —

Being kind to a rich mother-in-law may be a good investment. —

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THE END OF ROBILINISM

The inevitable has happened in Manitoba. The Manitoba government, headed by Sir Richard Roblin, has thrown up the sponge and quit. It had sufficient perspicacity to read the handwriting on the wall and resign. No such utter collapse by a government going out of office has ever been known in Canada. It leaves without a shred of dignity or a particle of honor.

The Winnipeg parliament buildings scandal was the straw that broke the camel's back, but before that there was a long record of wrong doing that stamps the Roblin government with the unenviable distinction of being the very worst that has ever disgraced a western province. Utterly unscrupulous in its methods, greedy of profit and power, regardless of decency or common everyday morality, it rode the neck of our sister provinces like an old man of the sea. The wonder is that the citizens of Manitoba endured its infamies so long.

Now that the Roblin gag is down and out, the Liberal leader, Hon. T. C. Norris, the new premier, will have the opportunity of making a thorough housecleaning. And the people of Manitoba rejoice that the reins of power have passed into such clean and capable hands.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMAN.

From time immemorial prisoners of war have evoked pity and sympathy. The agony and humiliation of the British prisoners must be indescribably acute and galling. But from that state of suffering there can be no redress, it being part of the fortunes of war, but the lack of comforts and food stands in a different category. This want will grow in volume and intensity as the days go by.

As a result of an official organization having been created recently to carry parcels to the British prisoners in Germany, insuring proper transmission through a neutral carrier, the "Khaki" Magazine of Imperial House, Kingston, London, has started a fund to supply food and comforts for those who have no relatives or friends to look after them, as it is known that these poor fellows are not getting a proper supply of food.

An appeal is made to you for \$2.00 only, as these are no mere demands made upon you in other directions. This money will go for the direct benefit of the prisoners, as there is no cost of transmission and no waste of any description. Information having been established showing the kind of food and clothing, etc., which can be sent without censure by the German government.

This appeal should get a large response, as there is no other fund which deals with this particular condition.

The "Khaki" Magazine and Cabled News Sheet was created primarily as a gift for the overseas soldiers, bringing them late news from their homes. It is now supplied, free of charge, in addition to the soldiers at the front and in training, the various hospitals in England and France, as well as the grand old fleet. It is a purely patriotic endeavor and in no way commercial.

When the "Khaki" Magazine was founded, amongst the many who gave their support and expressions of good-will for the work it had undertaken were:

The Duke of Wellington, K.G., The Duke of Manchester, The First Lord of the Admiralty, The Countess of Zetland, Lady Leven, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Lieut. General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O., The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, P.C. M.P.; Lord Deaborough, The Earl of Essex, Viscount Bryce, Lord Willoughby de Broke, The Earl of Ronaldshay, Viscount Balfour, Earl of Kintore, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sir William Bull, M.P.; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.; The Right Hon. Sir Charles Johnston, Lord Mayor of London, The Right Hon. J. E. Ray-

ner, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, The Right Hon. W. H. Downes, Lord Mayor of Birmingham, The Right Hon. James Taggart, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, The Right Hon. Crawford McMillan, Lord Mayor of Belfast. The subscribers will also be duly acknowledged in the magazine and various newspapers in England from time to time.

THE DARDANELLES.

The rest of the war field has been dimmed for us by this first great tragedy of our own. But another almost equally critical struggle has been going on in the desperate attempt of the allied fleets to arrange to force the world's impregnable gateway. The work seems to have had to be begun almost over again under a new British commander, Admiral de Robeck. The same fortresses that were allowed to be stormed again. But the work has been done this time on a far more complete scale. Land forces have been landed by the British in great numbers, not only at Gallipoli, on the landward side of the Gulf of Saros, thence pushing eastward, but also at five points on the peninsula itself. Of all the landings attempted, though all were opposed by men, guns, and machine-guns, only one failed. The French made a strong landing at Kum Kaleh, on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, but have since retired. The British thought they had come pretty well masters of the tongue of the peninsula, below the Narrows. But the Turks are contesting that place. It is pretty plain that the assaults will have to contest further ground, trench by trench, not against Turks, but against Germans with modern German equipment. The cost of this perilous passage is going to be immense. The forces engaged, both naval and military, are very great. Among the assaults, the Australians seem to be getting notable honor.

NOT MATTER TO ARGUE

ABOUT ACTION NEEDED

London, May 10.—The cabinet is now considering the question whether the allies should employ poisonous gas against the Germans, according to the Daily Chronicle, which, editorially, argues that "it is clear from all the evidence that the German asphyxiating gases possess serious military importance and the enemy will continue to use them, probably on a growing scale, whenever conditions are favorable. A new and formidable weapon has been introduced into warfare, and much as we regret its introduction and censure the gross breach of international rules by which it was introduced, neither regret nor censure will win battles."

Unless our troops are to feel that they fight an unfair battle, with one hand tied behind their backs—and that is the feeling which, if justified, might destroy all the morale of even the bravest soldiers—we must fight gases with gases and do so with the least possible delay. We must arm our front with equipment at least as deadly as the German gas equipment, and, if possible, weather-resistant. This is not matter to stand arguing about. In justice to our own soldiers we need to act and act promptly, and at the same time there ought to be as rapid a development as possible for offensive measures, not only the wearing of respirators, but the spraying of alcohol, ammonia and other chemicals.

Every human person must deplore that warfare has entered on this new phase, but we cannot prevent it being entered on; all we can do is to see that our men are not put at a relative disadvantage by it. If normal weather returns, will the normal preponderance of southern winds, the enemy may come to be sorry for their own barbarous innovation. But the fact that the allies are compelled to copy it will not, in any sense, exonerate Germany for having introduced it, nor make the crime of having introduced it out of the category of those things for which an account must be duly exacted at the end of the war.

WHAT TO DO WITH MEN THROUGHOUT EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR.

Ottawa, May 8.—Commissioners Lamb and Colonel Hammond, of the Salvation Army, are here interviewing the cabinet in regard to the placing of men after the war. In regard to the object of its present mission to Canada, the Colonel stated that he was following up inquiries, essential to these after-the-war proposals, instituted by Commissioner Lamb in January last, when he visited Canada and consulted with many of the leading statesmen and commercial and industrial authorities on the subject.

"The first thing that should be done," said the Colonel, "is to set up some central authority, adequately equipped for inviting, obtaining and considering plans and proposals from all parts of the empire."

"In the next place, it is proposed that this board should be authorized to assist, either by grant outright or by loans, an approved scheme put forward by Dominion government or local authorities or any substantial responsible societies or individuals."

"Third, a grant of \$10,000,000 or some adequate sum from the war fund should be made straight out to enable the board to meet the difficulties by the better permanent distribution of unemployed labor."

"Every man who was not disqualified for misconduct of some kind, drunkenness or vice, should have a free passage to any part of the empire, where he could be profitably employed or where there was work available. Further, the army would send the man's family, if he had one, after him, also free of charge, as soon as he had found his feet and had a home."

AWFUL EFFECTS ARE OBSERVED IN HOSPITALS

London, May 10.—The Chronicle prints a letter from a British officer who visited in hospitals some of the men who were disabled by gas on Hill 60.

"The whole of England and the civilized world," he says, "ought to have the truth fully brought before them in vivid detail, and not wrapped up as at present. When we got to the hospital, we had no difficulty in finding the ward in which the men were, as the noise of the poor devils trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us."

"There were about 20 of the worst cases in the ward, on mattresses, all more or less in a sitting position, strapped up against the walls. Their faces, arms and hands were of a shiny grey-black color. With their mouths open and leaden glazed eyes, all were swaying slightly backward and forward trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight, all these poor black faces struggling for life—with the groaning and the noise of the efforts for breathing."

"There was practically nothing to be done for them except to give them acid and water and try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with a watery frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises until it fills up the whole lungs and comes to the mouth, then they die. It is suffocation, slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days. Eight died Thursday night out of the 20 I saw, and the most of the others will die, while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia."

"It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in the hospital had a scratch or wound. The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death—the lie. No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas."

GREAT BRITAIN HAS ITS COPPERHEADS.

London, May 8.—The Shipping World, edited by Major Jones, who was an officer in the Federal army in the American civil war, says:

"During the American rebellion there was a class of people who delighted in hostile criticism of President Lincoln, of the govern-

ment in power and of the generals and the army of the north. They were christened Copperheads, after the snakes of that name. They are still remembered with odium by the saviors of the union."

"This in the British Isles have a superfluity of these men, with swollen heads and dubious patriotism, who treat their native land as neutral ground, who find fault with the government, the prime minister, the war office, for recruiting the army, and the ways of the generals in the field of handling the army."

"These men are an active force among the people and are associated with a good number of London papers. They do not seem to flourish in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but they are superabundant in London. We venture to suggest, to Lord Kitchener, that they should be rounded up and made to march up and down the Strand or Parliament street with a loaded knapsack."

"We have a good right to be thankful that there are Americans to offset the mischievous work of these people. We had great speeches in praise of the Old Country from American statesmen like Root, Lodge and Choate."

WOMAN AND TWO SONS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Edmonton, May 9.—Mrs. Henry Myer, aged 50, and two of her sons, Henry and Conrad, aged 22 and 24, respectively, are in the R.N.W.M.P. barracks in this city, charged with the murder on their farm near Junkins, 120 miles west of Edmonton, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, of Henry Myer, aged 51, husband and father. If the statement made by the youngest son, Reinhardt Myer, aged 16, and corroborated by Gottlieb, aged 20, and Jacob, aged 20, the second youngest and eldest sons, is true, a crime unparalleled in the history of this province has been committed.

The boy Reinhardt states that on the about the 22nd or 23rd of last month he and his mother, Henry and Conrad, were taken on by his mother and two brothers, Henry and Conrad, from the house into the cow stable and there hanged by them. When he was dead the father was cut down and removed to the house. Later the body was buried at Stony Plain.

The first intimation of this alleged shooting murder was received at Stony Plain, when the youngest son, Reinhardt, told his uncle, William Schmitt, of the circumstances surrounding the death of his father. Sergt. McGillicuddy, R.N.W.M.P., stationed at Stony Plain, was notified, and he at once advised headquarters in this city. Superintendent Wroughton sent Corporal Warrior and Whitley to Junkins, where they secured statements from Gottlieb and Jacob, substantiating in essential details the story related by Reinhardt.

Coroner Dr. Orway, Stony Plain, ordered the body examined, and an inquest was held on Friday last. Dr. Brathwaite, of this city, performed an autopsy on Friday morning, and on Saturday completed it with the assistance of Dr. Hall, pathologist at the University of Alberta.

The evidence of Reinhardt Myer and his uncle, Mrs. Schmitt, was taken at the inquest, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased had been murdered and holding his wife and two sons responsible for the crime.

The accused were given a preliminary hearing before Inspector Jennings and remanded till Monday, May 14th, for trial.

Reinhardt told the coroner's jury at Stony Plain that he had seen his father's body hanging by the neck, suspended by a rope from a beam in the cow stable. He said he became frightened and left the place, returning three or four hours later to find that his father's body had been removed to the house.

The Myer family have lived in Canada about 25 years and the deceased settled originally in the Stony Plain district. All the children of the family, except the eldest son, Jacob, were born at Stony Plain, including besides the four younger sons, a daughter, who is now married and is living in the United States. They are Russian Germans.

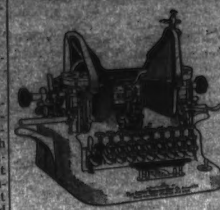
Some few years ago the deceased sold his farm at Stony Plain and returned to Russia, later coming back to Canada and taking up a homestead near Junkins. One of the accused, Henry, is

married and resides with his wife on a quarter section adjoining that owned by his late father. The accused woman and her two sons deny the charge of murder, but otherwise refuse to offer any explanation or suggest a motive for the statements made by the other three boys.

DRY CANTEENS FOR CANADIAN TROOPS.

Ottawa, May 8.—There was issued on Wednesday a formal militia order authorizing the establishment of dry canteens for each unit of the Canadian expeditionary force and also for each unit of the active militia, when training. The order provides that these canteens are to be carried on under the supervision of the officer commanding the unit, or a committee appointed by them. They are to be inspected daily by an officer, and once a month by a commanding officer appointed by him. These canteens are to be maintained solely for the use and benefit of the unit, and are not on any condition to be subject to outsiders. All profits arising from the canteens are to be applied for the benefit of the unit in which it belongs.

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PREMIER ASQUITH 45 OPTIMISTIC ON RESULT OF WAR.

London, May 10.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of a committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees of the wholesale and retail distributing trades in the country today, said that out of 700,000 clerks, commercial travellers and other workers in these trades, 450,000 had joined the army.

The premier stated that figures were being made with regard to the recruiting in the cotton trade, linen manufacturing, hotels and other branches of industry, with the view to making a further appeal.

Mr. Asquith proceeded to point out what women were doing to release men for the army. Up to April 24 more than 60,000 women had enrolled on the war register initiated by the board of trade. In one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle, in the department devoted to the manufacturing of shells, he saw three or four thousand women at work. If that could be done, in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of the women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades.

The premier insisted that the people recognized the gravity of the war and did not have to be urged or coerced by rhetorical incitements before they could be induced to obey the call of duty. "Never in the history of any nation has that recognition been more clear and universal, or that obedience more prompt and more unselfish," he said. "We have made a magnificent beginning. We have stemmed the tide of aggression and the men have shown a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the past. I would like to the nation. Proceed in the same way and in the same temper."

"Every branch in our first line has been made good and there are still in reserve, uncommitted, the enemy, unsuspected resources, which you must mobilize and organize to the full. I am not the least ashamed to call myself an optimist; not that I undervalue the progress of the front, or the gravity of the enemy, the imperative need for the unflinching exercise of our national qualities of patience, constancy, reason and fortitude. I am an optimist because I believe in the righteousness of our cause, and because I am confident that by personal and corporate effort and self-sacrifice there is nothing that we shall leave undone, nothing that cause be the struggle short, or long to a decisive and glorious issue."

CANADIAN WRITES OF ENEMY'S MARKSMANSHIP.

London, May 10.—The following is contributed by Lt. J. H. Neale, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, who after the action 1st Division Canadian Expeditionary Force, who is at present in England on sick leave.

It was during the early part of the war, that the British Expeditionary Force after its assignment of one of the greatest achievements in military history, stood at bay on the Marne. At this period, before the fighting became "salutary," below the opposing armies had commenced seriously to "dig themselves in" and fight continuously from the cover of their trench parapets, we used to read of the superiority of British marksmanship, and the inferiority of the German marksmanship. During this stage of the war we constantly read of the British soldier being "killed to treat the German rifle as a joke, expressing anxiety only on account of the Johnsons, Coalboxes and Black Marias."

During the past few months we have not heard quite so much contempt expressed for the German marksmanship, and many illusions are made in letters from newly-arrived soldiers who are very quick to disabuse the minds of friends at home as to my opinion of the German marksmanship. I can only say that I have seen the German soldier in such a position that we cannot put our heads over the

PARADE OF A TRENCH AND CANNOT EVEN MAKE A HIT FROM LOOPHOLES, SAFE, WHY CANNOT WE WITH OUR SUPERIORITY OF ARMS, DO LIKEWISE?

For the benefit of those who take a general view and are not versed in small arms I am offering an explanation that I hope may prove satisfactory.

Speaking first of our own army. After a careful study of the system of training used by our allies and our enemies, I venture to express the opinion that no finer or more thorough system exists in the world than that used by the British army today. Were this article devoted to a treatise on marksmanship I could dwell at some length on this system which has reached its culminating point in efficiency. Suffice it to say that during the last ten years the efficiency of our training has been watched by experts and "Coss on fire" has been narrowed year after year.

The British soldier knows his rifle down to the minutest detail, and he is taught to use it, not as a prize winner, but as a soldier. His military efficiency is measured by his marksmanship, and thus we find battalions containing full companies of marksmen. He is taught the importance of rapid fire, and every soldier, in order to be an efficient marksmanship must be able to fire 15 shots per minute, loading each charge separately, from his pouch, making a high average of hits. It is now an established fact that the efficiency of this rapid fire saved the forces during the retreat from Mons and thus in all probability saved Paris. When we consider the fact that the German have mistaken our sudden bursts of rapid fire for machine guns, one can more readily understand what this means.

The rifle of the British army is made for the obtaining of superiority of fire, and not for the purpose of assault, and it has lived up to its reputation. It is not a "sniping" or "snipey" weapon, and was never meant to be. The shortness of its barrel gives it perfect balance but its trajectory is therefore much higher than that of the long-barreled rifle.

According to reports, the German employ specially trained snipers who use their long-barreled Mausers fitted with telescopic sights, these rifles having a very flat trajectory up to 700 yards. It is therefore easy for them during the present trench fighting to assume a temporary ascendancy. Their long-barreled rifles are as much an angle to their trench line as their sniping is done obliquely, which makes these loopholes doubly hard to locate.

While I do not intend to belittle the effect that the sniping has on us, I can candidly state that when an assault is being made or repulsed, which events involve great issues, our superiority of arms is overwhelming.

It may be of interest to know that the Ross rifle, which the Canadian contingent is armed, is similar in trajectory to the German Mauser. Also owing to the aperture sight, its line of adjustment is degrees, every Ross rifle, as issued, is a rifle that can be used for sniping. This rifle, while of solid construction, is nevertheless delicate and requires the most careful knowledge and constant care, and while its merits for rough service remain yet to be proved, its barrel and its sights are absolutely perfect, its trajectory is flat and for long range shooting it is second to none.

Speaking generally, the men of the Canadian contingent are good shots, and in the battalion to which I belong we have men who have taken up sniping as a hobby for years. These men have "sniped the sniper" and many a German sharpshooter has answered the call of a Canadian bullet.

After my first experience in the trenches I formed the opinion that the German snipers were well concealed in the rear of their trenches, from which points and at long ranges, they did their deadly shooting. I am now, however, convinced that they are located in their front trenches, and are from carefully made loopholes, such as I have described. Therefore, while I respect the general observation, and of very little use in locating these loopholes, as they can only be helped up for a short time before a bullet smashes the upper mirror, which in an enemy's trench is usually located, it is only a matter of taking a chance through our own loopholes before that particular locality is "more sniped against than sniped."

PREMIER ASQUITH TELLS OF LANDING OF ALLIED FORCES IN TURKEY.

London, May 8.—The operations in the Dardanelles are being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions. Premier Asquith told the house of commons Wednesday afternoon, in the course of a statement upon the combined naval and land attack on the Gallipoli peninsula.

The premier said in part: "At daybreak on April 25, landing occurred, the troops making use of air landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had been disembarked in the face of a fierce opposition by infantry and artillery entrenched behind successive lines of wire entanglements."

"The landing troops of the 29th divisions were held up all day to the west of Sedd el Bahr, but at sunset they succeeded in a flank attack along the heights which made possible the taking of a good position covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the division."

"The leading brigade of the Australian and New Zealand corps went ashore at Gaby Tepe at half-past four o'clock in the morning in complete silence. The enemy was not aware of the attack until it was too late to prevent the troops from reaching the beach with the utmost dash up the slope."

"French forces effected a landing at Kum Kale, and advanced with great gallantry. Every report speaks of the magnificent co-operation of the naval forces. I regret the casualties were very heavy, including the death of the Brigadier-General Napier."

"During April 26, the disembarkation continued. The troops ashore were subjected to continuous and determined attacks from the enemy, but these in every case were repulsed with heavy losses. The 29th division under command of General Hunter, with great valour carried the Turkish position at Sedd el Bahr which consisted of rocky ravines, ruined houses and wire entanglements."

"By evening of April 27, the 29th division was firmly established across the Gallipoli peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by the French troops who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula, had crossed the straits. The Australian and New Zealand corps defeated every counter attack and gained ground steadily."

PATRIOTIC FUND WELL SUSTAINED.

Ottawa, May 4.—There seems to be no immediate prospect of a second appeal for subscriptions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Only the prolongation of the war for a longer period than is at present anticipated will make a second appeal necessary. The patriotic fund is now paying monthly allowances to approximately 12,000 families in Canada. The expenditure has taken an upward leap during the last month or so, and the fund is at present paying out \$225,000 per month. This is expected to increase to \$250,000 soon, at which figure it will have reached its greatest limit. In the early months of the year a second appeal was looked upon, as almost certain. But a steady increase in come from subscribers, both new and in fulfilment of pledges made last autumn, is being received.

DUNKIRK PEOPLE ARE REASSURED.

Paris, May 8.—General Eydoux, military governor of Dunkirk, issued a statement Thursday to reassure the people of the city that there was no longer a danger by reason of a renewal of the bombardment such as was directed against Dunkirk on two days recently by the Germans. The statement says: "The continued exodus of inhabitants as a result of the recent bombardment might cast doubts on the calm self-possession shown thus far. The positions of the allies are intact and the situation on the Belgian coast is excellent."

"Measures have been taken to prevent a further bombardment by heavy guns. The result of these measures can be seen, and the inhabitants of Dunkirk need

only to remain quietly at home. Nearly all the victims of previous bombardments were killed in the streets and all that is needed is to seek shelter if the bombardment is renewed."

RAILWAYS MUST MAKE REFUNDS IN SHORTER TIME.

Ottawa, May 10.—M the railway companies in Canada fail to refund the price of an unused ticket within 30 days from demand on one class of ticket, or 60 days on another, they are liable to a fine of \$25.

The railway commission has ruled. An order just issued by Chief Commissioner Drayton and concurred in by his brother commissioners reads as follows: "That every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the board repay to every holder of a ticket over its railway within 30 days from demand in the case of a single trip ticket, and within 60 days from demand in the case of a joint ticket, the cost of the said ticket if unused in whole, or in part, less the regular fare for the distance for which such ticket may have been used."

"That every such railway company failing to comply with the foregoing regulation be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding \$25 for every such failure."

ANOTHER REPORT FROM NORTH SEA OF NAVAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 1.—Another report having to do with naval activity in the North Sea was contained in a press dispatch received here yesterday from Amsterdam. This message said urgent orders had been received at the Hook of Holland for the immediate preparation for service of four Dutch lifeboats and two Red Cross boats. These vessels were directed to wait with steam up so that they would be able to leave on a moment's notice.

The message added that there was no explanation of this order of news of a sea fight, but that it was expected the vessels would be directed to proceed to the North Hindle Lightship in the North Sea near the Franco-Belgian border.

CONVICT SAYS SPRINGER GAVE HIM DYNAMITE TO BLOW UP SAFES.

Saskatoon, May 8.—William H. Springer, former chief detective of Saskatoon, was placed on trial Thursday morning before Judge Elwood on a charge of being accessory to safe blowing committed by Charles Pierson and Charles McMillan, who are now serving 10-year sentences in Edmonton.

Evidence was given by Pierson and McMillan showing that after safe blowing expeditions to Prince Albert, North Battleford, Springfield and Scott, they met Springer in Saskatoon, who procured them by telling them to keep indoors and in other ways to escape prosecution.

Springer denied entirely the statements he had made at previous hearings at the Court House at Edmonton as to conversations with Warden Ponsford there, and alleged promises of leniency.

McMillan stated Springer supplied him with ten or a dozen sticks of dynamite with which to make nitro-glycerine to blow in safes, and also accepted \$100 from him, \$35 being returned to pay arrears of rent McMillan owed. It is likely the trial will last several days.

VICTIM OF MACLEOD SHOOTING AFFRAY DIES OF WOUNDS.

Macleod, May 8.—John Zetman, the Peace district rancher who was shot in the face and head following a quarrel at a school trustees meeting Wednesday, died as the result of his wounds Thursday morning at the Macleod hospital.

Mr. F. Gibson, his neighbor who was arrested by the mounted police in connection with the affair, is now held on the charge of murder.

KINGSTON GUARDS BAYONET GERMAN.

Kingston, Ont., May 1.—Two interned Germans were wounded Thursday night at Fort Henry,

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O. BOODE, Newton St.

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 25th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 349, 344, 374, 303, 433, 434.

Small Districts numbers 339, 345, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 251, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 361, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 549, 549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707, 756, 758, 766, 770, 772, 786, 791, 809, 826, 856, 930, 968, 973, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1309, 1414, 1434, 1437, 1456, 1459, 1522, 1586, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1808, 1807, 1856, 1944, 1920, 1956, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1994, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2164, 2190, 2193, 2195, 2198, 2226, 2231, 2377, 2416, 2577, 2693, 2699, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 398, 399, 400, 401, 403, 403, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERRELL,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

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Buster Brown Hose, special.....25c pair
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We have a full range of Children's and Misses' Dresses in all the newest and latest styles. These are extra good values. Price from 50c up to \$3.50

Ladies' Dresses

Just opened another shipment of Ladies' new summer Dresses. Materials are voile and cotton crepes in the latest styles.

Prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

Men's Boot Special

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's gunmetal and box calf Boots, Blucher style, well finished and perfect fitting. These are special values. On sale per pair.....\$3.50

Tennis Shoes

Now is the time to buy your Tennis Shoes. These are special values. Black canvas top, Blucher style, all sizes, per pair.....\$1.10

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

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The wearing of eyeglasses has been for so long associated with the advance of old age that young and attractive females whose stock in trade consists largely in youthfulness and good looks, were not going to submit to any such badge of old age as a pair of framed spectacles.

And overtures to the optician, if to be but imperfectly equipped in knowledge, stock and appliances, are a genuine "bustle" and so almost comes to dread the appearance of a comely female for eye examination; lest she demands eyeglasses, irrespective of her real desire to recognize.

We understand the correct fitting of eyeglasses and can adjust them to any face that can retain the form of spectacle-wear.

The fact is, that the correct and harmonious fitting of eyeglasses is just as much an art, and as such, has to be learned, as the correction of errors of refraction is of science.

A pair of visionless eyeglasses of the proper dimensions to conform to the size and shape of the face, will improve even the homeliest features.

But a small pair of lenses fitted to a large face, will make the owner think he is an elephant and his friends will laugh themselves to death.

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Items of Interest Locally

The banks observed Arbor Day as usual.

Government horse buyers will be in Lacombe on the 23rd to buy horses for the army.

The Black Box continues to draw big crowds at the Rex. Every installment of the play is replete with thrilling episodes.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

The armory at Red Deer has been placed under the charge of Lieut. McBride of Lacombe.

The first good soaking rain of the season set in Friday morning this week. It will do a lot of good.

F. McLeat held the lucky number for the pair of shoes put up by L. Poterka for the Serbian relief fund. 19 was the lucky number.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual church parade on the first Sunday in June, weather permitting.

Nurse Hamilton is in charge of the Lacombe Hospital for the present. Miss Hamilton is well known in town, having had

charge of the hospital during Miss Pye's absence this winter, and is a careful and capable nurse.

Last week Major Outbit, of Calgary, was here inspecting the Cadets of the Lacombe school. Cadets to the number of thirty-five, paraded and drilled, and were complimented by the major on their efficiency.

Captain C. W. Gaskett, one of our best known farmers, is, it is learned, has been recommended to lead the company of reinforcements selected from the 60th, Calgary, for immediate service, to aid in filling up the gaps in the first Canadian contingent in France.

On Saturday, the 6th, T. Bucknell, of the Gulf Lake district, was up before Justices of the Peace, Birch and Putland, at Bentley, on a charge of cruelty to animals. It appears that he had driven a horse with a broken leg for several miles. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

On Sunday afternoon during the absence of John Morrison who is living on the Alex Ledington farm, adjoining the Experimental Farm, the house was broken into and clothing and provisions stolen. A tramp who was seen hanging around the neighborhood that day is believed to be the guilty man. The police were notified as soon as Mr. Morrison returned home and discovered the burglary, but the hobo had had ample time to make his get away and hide till darkness gave him a chance to make for the next town. On Wednesday a vag exactly answering the description

of the one seen here on Sunday was arrested at Wetaskiwin and sent up for thirty days.

Miss Pye, who for the past five years has been in charge of the Lacombe Hospital, this week sent in her resignation to the Board, and will shortly leave for the east, where she has been offered the position of matron in one of Canada's largest hospitals. Since taking charge of the Lacombe Hospital, Miss Pye has proved herself a most efficient and capable nurse, and the fact that Lacombe Hospital has made a name for itself throughout the Province, by the great percentage of successful cases turned out, speaks well for her ability. Miss Pye is considered by the eastern medical fraternity to be one of Canada's cleverest nurses, especially in surgical cases, and her services have been sought by many of the large city hospitals. Her many friends in Lacombe and vicinity wish her every success in her new field of labor.

As usual, Blackfalds is again to the front with their annual celebration on May 24th. As is well known, last year's celebration was a great success, and this year will be even better, the committee sparing neither time nor expense to make it the best in the Province. There will be baseball, football, races, etc., and you will be sure of a good day's sport. The citizens of Blackfalds are to be congratulated on their enterprise, and no doubt there will be a large gathering on the 24th. Watch for posters announcing the events and prizes offered, which will be out in a few days. All roads lead to Blackfalds on May 24th.

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BORN.
MILLER--At Blackfalds, on May 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Miller, a daughter.
TROUT--At Blackfalds, on Friday, May 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Trout, a daughter.

MARRIED.
SAMBROOK-McPHERSON--At the Methodist parsonage, Lacombe, on May 6th, 1915, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, William Ernest Sambrook, to Vera May McPherson, both of Bentley.
POTTER-PARKER--At Blackfalds, on May 8th, 1915, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, William

Frederick Potter, of Blackfalds, to Elsie May Parker, of Oakawa, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, May 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.
Dated at Edmonton, May 14th, 1915.
G. P. OWEN, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.